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# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

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### *To* LORD NORTH.

*My* LORD,

WHILST I feel the deepeſt anguiſh and ſenſibility for the loſs of our hapleſs countrymen, who lately fell in the action with the Americans near Boſton, ſuffer me to entreat you to STAY the SWORD, and ſuſpend any further operations againſt the colonies, until ſome happy conciliating means may be deviſed, ſome fortunate expedient may be hit upon to heel the bleeding wounds, and re-unite us again with that unfortunate and diſtracted country. It is, my lord, the ſincere wiſh of every true friend of freedom, who are too ſenſibly afflicted, adequately to expreſs their feelings on the above moſt melancholy event.

As a wellwiſher to your lordſhip and all mankind, I entreat you, from every motive of humanity, to liſten to the dictates of ſound reaſon and policy, and you cannot fail of being convinced of the juſtice and expediency of a meaſure ſo eſſentially requiſite to ſtop the further effuſion of the BLOOD of our COUNTRYMEN, and prevent us from being engaged in all the horrors of a civil and inteſtine war; the bare apprehenſion of which, my lord, fills me with the moſt poignant anxiety, and makes me dread the impending conſequences, with a torture of mind utterly impoſſible to be deſcribed.

If by thoſe extraordinary exertions, which have often proceeded from people contending for their liberties, or by any of thoſe accidents which have frequently decided the fate of battles and of empires, taking the victory from the ſtrong, and the race from the ſwift, we ſhould be REPULSED, to what a ſtate of humiliation ſhould we be reduced? Such is the inſuperable abſurdity of the meaſure, that whether victors, or vanquiſhed, we are ſure of being ſufferers.

With ties ſo ſtrong to bind us to each other, is it not ſtrange, is it not deplorable, that we ſhould differ? Do they who talk of chaſtiſing our colonies, and reducing them to obedience, conſider how much we hazard when we diſſolve thoſe ties? What are we to ſubſtitute in their place, FORCE and FEAR, which Tacitus wiſely tells us are inſecure reſtraints, and always ſucceeded by inveterate hatred? When theſe conſequences follow from the coercive meaſures we are now purſuing, will the counſellors who have impelled us to them by repreſentations, not, I am ſure, very fair, defend us from their fatal effects?

It is from experience only, my lord, that men learn wiſdom, but unhappily, ſometimes the injury of the experiment is irretrievable; we have too much reaſon, I think, to apprehend that this will be the event of our preſent conteſt with America.

I acknowledge I admire the bravery of our troops; what men can do, they will do; but in a country furniſhed with faſtneſſes and defiles without number, intimately known to the enemy you are to combat, where diſcipline is unavailing or embarraſſing, and valour uſeleſs, it requires more than human power to ſucceed to any permanent purpoſe. Heaven forbid that the bravery of ſuch troops as the Engliſh ſhould be ſo vainly, ſo fatally employed; they who remember the fatal overthrow of BRADDOCK by a few Indians in ambuſh, an overthrow incurred by the very diſcipline in which he vainly put his truſt, will be apt to doubt the facility of reducing the colonies by military force; they who reflect that the united aid and efforts of all the colonies were neceſſary to give ſucceſs to our arms in the late war againſt the Canadians, will be ſtill more doubtful of this expedient.

But, my lord, ſo much having been already ſaid on the ſubject, I will not take up more of your valuable moments, which I am perſuaded muſt now be fully employed; indulge me, however, once more to entreat your moſt ſerious attention to the true intereſt and happineſs of this country, and to the welfare of our brethren in America, ſo ſhall you be revered and eſteemed by all good men, your name deſervedly transferred with honour to poſterity, and the tribute of gratitude, affection, and eſteem, be echoed from every quarter of this great and extenſive empire.

MEMENTO.

### *From the* WHISPERER.

NOTHING but a long ſeries of unjuſt and and villainous acts of government could have reduced the deteſted miniſters of this country to the neceſſity of *hireing* a *few mercenaries*, to HUZZA the ſovereign of a *free* people, even at the gates of his palace; nothing but the greateſt meanneſs in the prince, and a determined reſolution of acting in direct oppoſition to the good of the people, could have prevailed with him to ſubmit to ſuch *diſgrace*, to ſuch *ignominy*. The world, in general, believes this ſhameful expedient was agreed upon within the walls of the palace, otherwiſe the *king* would not have *ventured* to *Weſtminſter*, but paſſed the bills which lay ready for *his aſſent*, and prorogued *his beloved* parliament by commiſſion. *Fear* and *ſuſpence* ever haunt the *guilty* mind, and his majeſty is but too ſenſible that his conduct does not merit the thanks or applauſe of his people, but their ſevereſt reproach and reſentmemt. If this was not *actually* the caſe, he would have called to a ſtrict account every miniſter, and every ſervant about him, for daring to offer ſuch an inſule to his perſon, as the hired banditti ſeveral times cried out; *cloſe* by the ſide of the coach, "*Why don't you hollow? Why don't you huzza his majeſty? You know we are to be paid for it.*" O! direful diſgrace.

To this miſerable ſituation has the ſovereign reduced himſelf, through his own *obſtinacy*, and by that means forfeited all claim even to our *pity*; yet every man who oppoſes the deſigns of him and his miniſters, though ever ſo deſtructive to the conſtitution, is directly held forth by the ſycophants of the court as diſloyal to the king, and as a rebel to all government; his majeſty readily believes it, and perſecution and revenge is ſure to be the conſequence; the whole power of the crown is immediately exerted againſt him, and he muſt inevitably fall a victim to the *reſentment* of a *miſguiſed* and *infatuated* prince, and to the malice of the crawling inſects who ſurround him.

Loyalty, in an honeſt ſenſe, indeed in common ſenſe, means no more than the ſquaring our actions by the rules of good laws, and an attachment to a conſtitution ſupported by ſuch; but to bear ſtupidly the wild and deliberate ill acts of a tyrant, overturning all law, and to aſſiſt him in it, is *now* impiouſly called *loyalty*, when it is the very office and genius of loyalty to defend law, virtue, liberty, and property, and to pull down, as traitors and rebels, all who aſſault and abuſe them.

Whoever is lawleſs is diſloyal; and to boaſt of loyalty to diſloyalty is abſolute nonſenſe; a paradox firſt invented in this *bleſſed reign* by ſuch *tories* and *traitors* as Mansfield, Grafton, North, Sandwich, De Grey, Weymouth, Barrington, &c. &c. &c. whoſe buſineſs it has been to *pervert* the uſe of words and the *meaning* of things, to abuſe and confound all *legal* government, and to miſlead the *free born* people of this iſland into miſery and darkneſs.

To obey a prince, who does himſelf obey the laws, is confeſſed by every *honeſt* man to be loyalty; from hence we naturally conclude, by every rule of reaſon, that to obey one who obeys *no law* is a departure from *all* loyalty, and an *outrage* committed upon it, and that he who *commands*, and he who *obeys*, are outlaws and diſloyaliſts; yet thoſe *vermin* who now ſurround the Britiſh throne want to perſuade us that loyalty conſiſts in obeying a wicked prince, and that it is a damnable ſin to reſiſt him; in ſhort, that they and all the inſtruments and partners of his crying c——s are loyaliſts, and all who defend law, virtue, and mankind, againſt ſuch monſters, are rebels, for acting virtuouſly in oppoſition to the *worſt* of all rebels, who are reſtrained by no conſideration, human or divine.

Diſloyalty is rarely the crime of ſubjects and private men, and they who charge it moſt upon others are they who practiſe it moſt themſelves. King *Richard* II. *Edward* II. *Charles* I. and *James* II. &c. were the greateſt rebels in *England* in their time. He who knows no law, or will not *acknowledge* any but his own luſt, ſeldom obſerves any other; ſuch princes become the ſcorn of all men, and deſerve to be deteſted by all mankind; and though they, too, often preſerve their heads, they never eſcape the *hiſſes* and *execrations* of the people. Beſides, there are ſuch things as the eternal laws of *mercy*, *juſtice*, and *truth*, make legible by every man's natural reaſon, when it is not blinded by *craft*; and whoever obſerves not theſe, let him be called by what name he will, is a rebel to all the world, and it is loyalty to all the world to purſue him to deſtruction.

*Brutus*, who expelled the *royal* and rebellious race of the *Tarquins*, was the moſt *loyal* man in *Rome*, and his ſons, who would have reſtored them, were the *greateſt* rebels in the empire. The *Roman* people therefore acted juſtly when they rewarded the father with the chief magiſtracy, and the father acted juſtly when he ſacrificed the traitors of his own loins to the liberties and revenge of the *Roman* people.

The great *criminals* and public *traitors now* in this kingdom play with the words *ſovereign* and *ſubject*, and divert the people with the ridicule of obedience, but their wit and reaſoning are alike wretched, whether they proceed from ignorance or diſhoneſty, as they *often* do from both, as if the world were to be guided by *ſound*, rather than *ſenſe*, in things eſſential to its well-being. The higheſt and firſt ſovereignty is in the laws, of which the prince has only the ſovereign execution; in other words, it is his office to ſee the laws obeyed; an employment which implies their ſuperiority and his own ſubjection.

The law ought to be the meaſure of his power, and the guide of his actions, as much as any private man's, and *more*, becauſe his example is of greater influence, and his opportunities and temptations to break them are greater than any private man's can be; and the only juſt reaſon that can be aſſigned why thoſe crimes which are puniſhed with death in a ſubject have been often committed with impunity by a chief magiſtrate, is, becauſe the ſtation which he was in gave him ſuch ſtrength, and ſuch a *party*, that to have puniſhed him the public quiet muſt have been riſked or ſhaken.

We have heard, in this reign, a great deal about the word *prerogative*, by thoſe who contend for unlimited loyalty; men who, while they reſerve to themſelves a right to be the moſt turbulent and wicked of all ſubjects, would make all others the tameſt and blindeſt of all ſlaves. But we are at a loſs to find out what prerogative they mean. I know no prerogative in the crown, which is not at the ſame time a certain privilege of the people, for their ſake granted, and for their ſake to be exerted; and where a prerogative is claimed in *oppoſition* to the *rights* and intereſts of the people, ſo far a tyranny is claimed, tyranny being nothing elſe but the government of *one* man, or of a *few*, over many, againſt their inclination and intereſt. Where *prerogative* is exerciſed, and the *undefined privilege* of the houſe of commons is only another name for it, more to the hurt than the good of the governed, it is no longer *prerogative* or *privilege*, but violence and uſurpation; and therefore in *England* ſeveral prerogatives have, from time to time, been taken from the crown, becauſe the crown had abuſed them; but never till this reign did a houſe of commons addreſs the prince to exerciſe a *new* prerogative in open violation of the laws of the land and the rights of the people; never till this reign did a houſe of commons claim a *privilege* above the controul of the laws, and contrary to every principle of juſtice and the conſtitution. Theſe are the wretches, theſe are the traitors and murderers of their country, the violators of all law, the deſtroyers of all legal government, who have the daring impudence to call themſelves *loyal* ſubjects, and every one who will not join them in their infamous deſign to ſubvert the government is directly pronounced by them to be a rebel, or a diſaffected perſon, and puniſhed as ſuch by theſe enemies to all virtue and goodneſs; enemies to their God, their country, and their king. The following ſpeech of that brave and honeſt ſenator colonel BARRE, which ought to be inſcribed in letters of gold, in the *palace* at *ſaint James's*, in the courts of juſtice at *Weſtminſter*, and in the houſe of every *true* Engliſhman, will beſt ſhew theſe loyal traitors in their true and proper colours.

[The SPEECH in our next.]

### VIRGINIA.

SURRY, *Auguſt* 22, 1775.

AT a committee held at Surry court-houſe this day, a complaint being lodged by Henry Cook and Joſeph Warren, againſt Robert Kennon, at Cabin Point, factor for Cunningham and company, for violating the ninth article of the continental aſſociation by ſelling ſalt at an advanced price, the ſaid Kennon being called on by this committee, and appearing, confeſſed he had acceded to the aſſociation, and that he had ſold ſalt, within theſe twelve months laſt paſt, for 2s. and 2s. 6d. *per* buſhel, and is now ſelling off the ſame cargo at 3s.

*Reſolved* therefore, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the ſaid Kennon has violated the aſſociation, and ought to be held up to public cenſure, and it is recommended to the good people of this county, and others, to break off all intercourſe and connection with the ſaid Kennon.

*Ordered*, that the clerk of this committee do tranſmit the above proceedings to the different printers in Williamſburg, and beg they will publiſh the ſame in their papers. JAMES KEE, c. c.

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AT a committee held for Nanſemond county, Auguſt 18, 1775, it being reported that Meſſ. Donaldſon and Hamilton, merchants in the town of Suffolk, had intentionally ſhipped a conſiderable quantity of proviſions to Boſton, in the brigantine John, Hugh Kennedy, maſter, contrary to a reſolution of the committee of New York, made April 27, 1775, and acceded to by the ſeveral provinces; the aforeſaid gentlemen appeared, and ſeveral depoſitions and proteſts being read, fully convinced this committee that the ſaid Donaldſon and Hamilton intended the voyage of the ſaid brig for Antigua, and that it was by the expreſs direction of the governor and captain of the man of war (who had information of her loading with proviſions three weeks before ſhe failed) that the ſaid brig was taken, and carried to Boſton.

The aforeſaid gentlemen, being charged with ſhipping ſome hemp and butter of the 17th of April laſt to Henry Lloyd, a gentleman in Boſton, *Reſolved*, that the ſaid gentlemen, in ſo doing, have not violated the aſſociation; the ſaid articles being ſhipped prior to any reſolution to the contrary.

By order of the committee,

JOHN GREGORIE, clerk.

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## An ORDINANCE for the better government of the forces to be raiſed and employed in the ſervice of the colony and dominion of Virginia.

BE it ordained by the repreſentatives of the people in convention aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the following rules and articles be eſtabliſhed; that is to ſay:

*Article* I. That every officer and ſoldier, who ſhall ſerve in the provincial army, either of regulars or minutemen, ſhall, at the time of accepting his commiſſion and enliſtment, ſubſcribe the following rules and regulations, and thereafter be bound by the ſame; and moreover, every officer and ſoldier, except Quakers, who are to make a ſolemn affirmation to the ſame effect, ſhall take the following oaths, to be adminiſtered by the committee of ſafety to the field officers, by the reſpective county committees to the officers to be by them nominated, and by a juſtice of peace to any ſoldier not under two days from the time of his enliſtment, or a member of the committee of any county, city, or borough, where he may be enliſted.

### OATH of a COMMANDER in CHIEF.

*I A. B. do ſwear that I will be faithful and true to the colony and dominion of* Virginia; *that I will ſerve the ſame to the utmoſt of my power, in defence of the juſt rights of America, againſt all enemies whatſoever; that I will, from time to time, obey ſuch orders as I may receive from the general convention, or other authority by them appointed; and that I will diſband all the forces under my command, and lay down my arms, when required by the general convention, or the general aſſembly of* Virginia.-----So HELP ME, GOD.

### OATH of the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS.

*I A. B. do ſwear that I will be faithful and true to the colony and dominion of* Virginia; *that I will ſerve the ſame to the utmoſt of my power, in defence of the juſt rights of* America, *againſt all enemies whatſoever; that I will obey the orders of ſuch officers who may be ſet over me, and lay down my arms peaceably when required ſo to do, either by the general convention, or the general aſſembly of* Virginia.-----So HELP ME, GOD.

*Article* II. It is earneſtly recommended, to all officers and ſoldiers, diligently to attend divine ſervice; and all officers and ſoldiers, who ſhall behave indecently and irreverently at any place of divine worſhip, ſhall, if commiſſioned officers, be brought before a court martial, there to be publicly and ſeverely reprimanded by the preſident; if non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers, every perſon, ſo offending, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit one day's pay; for the ſecond offence, he ſhall not only forfeit the like ſum, but be confined for any time not exceeding twenty-four hours; and for every other like offence, ſhall forfeit and pay, in like manner, to the uſe of the ſick ſoldiers of the regiment to which the offender belongs.

*Article* III. Whatſoever commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned officers, or ſoldiers, ſhall uſe any profane oath or execration, ſhall incur the penalties expreſſed in the ſecond article; and if a commiſſioned officer be thus guilty of profane curſing or ſwearing, he ſhall forfeit, for each and every ſuch offence, one day's pay. And whatſoever commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall practiſe any ſpecies of gaming, he ſhall, on being convicted thereof before a regimental court martial, pay ſuch fine, or ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as may be inflicted by the ſaid court.

*Article* IV. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall behave himſelf with contempt or diſreſpect towards the generals, or general or commander in chief, of the provincial forces, or ſhall ſpeak falſe words, tending to his or their hurt or diſhonour, ſhall be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

*Article* V. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe, or join, in any mutiny or ſedition, in the regiment or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment or company of the provincial forces, either by land or ſea, in any party poſt, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatſoever, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as by a general court martial ſhall be ordered.

*Article* VI. Any officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or ſoldier, who being preſent at any mutiny or ſedition, does not uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs the ſame, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to the commanding officer, ſhall be puniſhed by order of a general court martial, according to the nature of his offence.

*Article* VII. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or ſhall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatſoever, or ſhall diſobey any lawful commands of his ſuperior officer, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall, according to the nature of his offence, be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* VIII. Any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall deſert, or, without leave from his commanding officer, abſent himſelf from the company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of the ſame, ſhall, upon being convicted thereof, be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence, at the diſcretion of a general court martial.

*Article* IX. Whatſoever officer or ſoldier ſhall be convicted of having adviſed or perſuaded any other officer or ſoldier to deſert, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

X. All officers, of what condition ſoever, ſhall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and diſorders, though the perſons concerned belong to another regiment or company, and either order officers or ſoldiers to be confined and impriſoned, till their proper ſuperior officer ſhall be acquainted therewith; and whoſoever ſhall refuſe to obey ſuch officer (though of an inferior rank) or ſhall draw his ſword upon him, ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of a genera court martial.

*Article* XI. No officer or ſoldier ſhall uſe any reproachful or provoking ſpeeches, or geſtures, to another, nor ſhall preſume to ſend a challenge to any perſon to fight a duel; and whoſoever ſhall knowingly and willingly ſuffer any perſon whatſoever to go forth to fight a duel, or ſhall ſecond, promote, or carry any challenge, ſhall be deemed as a principal; and whatſoever officer or ſoldier ſhall upbraid another for refuſing a challenge ſhall alſo be conſidered as a challenger; and all ſuch offenders, in any of thoſe, or ſuch like caſes, ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of a general court martial.

*Article* XII. Any officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, ſhall keep good order, and, to the utmoſt of his power, redreſs all ſuch abuſes or diſorders which may be committed by any officer or ſoldier under his command. If, upon any complaint made to him, of officers or ſoldiers beating, or otherwiſe ill treating, any perſon, or of committing any kind of riot, to the diſquieting of the inhabitants of this colony, he the ſaid commander, who ſhall refuſe o omit to ſee juſtice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offender's wages will enable him or them, ſhall, upon due proof thereof, be puniſhed, as ordered by a general court martial, in ſuch manner as if he himſelf had committed the crimes or diſorders complained of.

*Article* XIII. If any officer or ſoldier ſhould think himſelf to be wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and ſhall, upon due application made to him, be refuſed to be redreſſed, he may complain to the general, or commander in chief, of the provincial regulars, in order to obtain juſtice; who is hereby required to examine into the ſaid complaint, and ſee that juſtice be done.

*Article* XIV. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to ſummon a regimental court martial for the doing juſtice to the complainant, from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himſelf ſtill aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial; but if, upon a ſecond hearing, the appeal ſhall appear to be vexatious and groundleſs, the perſon ſo appealing ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of a general court martial.

*Article* XV. Whatſoever non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having ſold, or deſignedly, or through neglect, waſted the ammunition, arms, or proviſions, or other military ſtores, delivered out to him, to be employed in the ſervice of this colony, ſhall, if an officer, be reduced to a private ſentinel; and if a private ſoldier, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

*Article* XVI. All non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, who ſhall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from the commanding officer, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted on him or them by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* XVII. No officer or ſoldier ſhall be out of his quarters or camp without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty of being puniſhed according to the nature of his offence by a regimental court martial.

*Article* XVIII. Every non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier ſhall repair to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he ſhall be puniſhed, according to the nature of his offence, by order of a regimental court martial.

*Article* XIX. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, ſhall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exerciſe, or other rendezvous, appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other neceſſity, or ſhall go from the ſaid place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed or relieved, on penalty of being puniſhed, according to the nature of his ~~defence,~~ by the ſentence of a regimental court martial. Offence

*Article* XX. Whatſoever commiſſioned officer ſhall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, ſhall be caſhiered for it; any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, ſo offending, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a regimental court martial.

*Article* XXI. Whatſoever ſentinel ſhall be found ſleeping upon his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he ſhall be regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* XXII. Any perſon belonging to the provincial army, who by diſcharging of fire arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatſoever, ſhall occaſion falſe alarms in camp or quarters, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* XVIII. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall, without urgent neceſſity, or without leave of his ſuperior officer, quit his platoon or diviſion, ſhall be puniſhed, according to the nature of his offence, by the ſentence of a regimental court martial.

*Article* XXIV. No officer or ſoldier ſhall do violence, or offer any inſult or abuſe, to any perſon who ſhall bring proviſions, or other neceſſaries, to the camp or quarters of the provincial army; any officer or ſoldier, ſo offending, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

*Article* XXV. Whatſoever officer or ſoldier ſhall ſhamefully abandon any poſt committed to his charge, or ſhall induce others to to do, in the time of an engagement, ſhall ſuffer death immediately.

*Article* XXVI. Any perſon belonging to the provincial army, who ſhall make known the watch word to any perſon who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and diſcipline of war, or ſhall preſume to give a parole or watch word, different from what he received, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be ordered by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* XXVII. Whoſoever belonging to the provincial army ſhall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or ſhall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, ſhall ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as ſhall, by a general court martial, be ordered.

*Article* XXVIII. Whoſoever belonging to the provincial army ſhall be convicted of holding correſpondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as by a general court martial ſhall be ordered.

*Article* XXIX. All public ſtores taken in the enemy's camp or magazine, whether of artillery, ammunition, cloathing, or proviſion, ſhall be ſecured for the uſe of the colony of Virginia.

*Article* XXX. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall leave his poſt or colours, at the time of an engagement, to go in ſearch of plunder, he ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court marſhal, ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as by the ſaid court martial ſhall be ordered.

*Article* XXXI. If any commander of any poſt, entrenchment, or fortreſs, ſhall be compelled, by the officers or ſoldiers under his command, to give it up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commiſſioned officer, or non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall be convicted of having ſo offended, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as may be inflicted on them by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* XXXII. All ſuttlers and retainers to a camp, and all perſons whatſoever, ſerving with the provincial army, in the field, though not enliſted as ſoldiers, are to be ſubject to the articles, rules, and regulations, of the provincial army.

*Article* XXXIII. No general court martial ſhall conſiſt of a leſs number than thirteen, none of which ſhall be under the degree of a commiſſioned officer, and the preſident ſhall be a field officer; and the preſident of each and every court martial, whether general or regimental, ſhall have power to adminiſter an oath to every witneſs, in order to the trial of offenders; and the members of all courts martial ſhall be duly ſworn by the preſident, and the next in rank to the court martial ſhall adminiſter the oath to the preſident. Provided, that when any perſon is to be tried for his life, under any of the foregoing or ſubſequent articles, the commanding officer ſhall appoint twenty-four members at leaſt, to be of the court martial, two of which ſhall be field officers, and ten ſhall be captains, out of which the offender may chuſe fifteen, one of whom ſhall be a field officer, and five of them captains; and ſentence of death ſhall not be pronounced, unleſs twelve of the court martial concur in ſuch ſentence.

by the Court Martial

*Article* XXXIV. The members, both of general and regimental courts martial, ſhall, when belonging to different corps, take the ſame rank that they hold in the army; but when courts martial ſhall be compoſed of officers of one corps, they ſhall take their ranks according to their commiſſions by which they are muſtered in the ſaid corps.

*Article* XXXV. All the members of a court martial are to behave with calmneſs, decency, moderation, and impartiality, and in giving their votes, are to begin with the youngeſt, or loweſt in commiſſion.

*Article* XXXVI. No field officer ſhall be tried by any perſon under the degree of a captain; nor ſhall any proceedings, or trials, be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, except in caſes which require an immediate example.

*Article* XXXVII. The commiſſioned officers of every regiment may, by the appointment of their colonel, or commanding officer, hold regimental courts martial for the enquiring into ſuch diſputes, or criminal matters, as may come before them, and for inflicting corporal puniſhment for ſmall offences, and ſhall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no ſentence ſhall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court martial) ſhall have confirmed the ſame.

*Article* XXXVIII. No regimental court martial ſhall conſiſt of leſs than five officers, excepting in caſes where that number cannot be conveniently aſſembled, when three may be ſufficient, who are likewiſe to determine upon the ſentence by a majority of voices, which ſentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer, not being a member of the court martial.

*Article* XXXIX. Every officer commanding in any fort, caſtle, or barrack, or elſewhere, where the corps under his command conſiſts of detachments from different regiments, and any other forces that may compoſe the corps, may aſſemble courts martial for the trial of offenders, in the ſame manner as if they were regimental, whoſe ſentence is not to be executed till it ſhall be confirmed by the ſaid commanding officer.

*Article* XL. No perſon whatſoever ſhall uſe menacing words, ſigns, or geſtures, in the preſence of a court martial, when ſitting, or ſhall cauſe any diſorder or riot, ſo as to diſturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being puniſhed at the diſcretion of the ſaid court martial.

*Article* XLI. To the end that offenders may be brought to juſtice, whenever any officer or ſoldier ſhall commit a crime deſerving puniſhment, he ſhall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arreſt; if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, be impriſoned till he ſhall be either tried by a court martial, or ſhall be lawfully diſcharged by proper authority.

*Article* XLII. No officer or ſoldier, who ſhall be put in arreſt or impriſonment, ſhall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till ſuch time as a court martial can be conveniently aſſembled.

*Article* XLIII. No officer, commanding a guard or provoſt martial, ſhall refuſe to receive or keep any priſoner committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the provincial forces, which officer ſhall at the ſame time deliver an accuſation, ſigned by himſelf, of the crime with which the ſaid priſoner is charged.

*Article* XLIV. No officer, commanding a guard or provoſt martial, ſhall preſume to releaſe any priſoner committed to his charge without proper authority for ſo doing, nor ſhall he ſuffer any priſoner to eſcape, on the penalty of being puniſhed for it, by the ſentence of a general court martial.

*Article* XLV. Every officer or provoſt martial, to whoſe charge priſoners ſhall be committed, is hereby required, within 24 hours after ſuch commitment, or as ſoon as he ſhall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the colonel of the regiment to whom the priſoner belongs, where the priſoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the ſaid regiment, and that his offence only relates to neglect of duty, in his own corps, or to the commander in chief, their names, their crimes, and the name of the officer who committed them, on the penalty of being puniſhed for his diſobedience or neglect at the diſcretion of a general court martial.

*Article* XLVI. Whatſoever commiſſioned officer ſhall leave his confinement before he is ſet at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a ſuperior power, ſhall be caſhiered for jt.

*Article* XLVII. Whatſoever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted before a general court martial of behaving in a ſcandalous, infamous manner, ſuch as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, ſhall be diſcharged from the ſervice.

*Article* XLVIII. All officers, conductors, gunners, matroſſes, drivers, or any other perſons whatſoever, receiving pay or hire in the ſervice of the provincial artillery, ſhall be governed by the aforeſaid rules and articles, and ſhall be ſubject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and ſoldiers of the provincial forces.

*Article* XLIX. For differences ariſing among themſelves, or in matters relating ſolely to their own corps, courts martial may be compoſed of their own officers; but where a number ſufficient of ſuch officers cannot be aſſembled, or in matters wherein other corps are intereſted, the officers of artillery ſhall ſit in courts martial with the officers of the corps.

*Article* L. All crimes, not capital, and all diſorders and neglects, which officers and ſoldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military diſcipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be puniſhed at their diſcretion.

*Article* LI. That no perſon ſhall be ſentenced by the court martial to ſuffer death, except in the caſes expreſsly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor ſhall any puniſhment be inflicted, at the diſcretion of a court martial, other than degrading, caſhering, drumming out of the army; whipping, not exceeding 39 laſhes; fine, not exceeding two months pay of the offender; impriſonment, not exceeding one month.

*Article* LII. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint ſome ſuitable perſon belonging to ſuch regiment to receive all ſuch fines as may ariſe within the ſame for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and ſhall direct the ſame to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of ſuch ſick, wounded, or neceſſitous ſoldiers as belong to ſuch regiment; and ſuch perſon ſhall account with ſuch officer for all fines received, and the application thereof.

*Article* LIII. All members ſitting in courts martial ſhall be ſworn by the preſident of the ſaid court, which preſident ſhall himſelf be ſworn by the officer in the ſaid court next in rank; the oath to be adminiſtered previous to their proceeding to the trial of every offender in form following, *viz.*

*You* A. B. *ſwear that you will well and truly try and impartially determine the cauſe of the priſoner now to be tried, according to the rules for regulating the provincial army.* - - - So HELP YOU, GOD.

*Article* LIV. All perſons called to give evidence in any caſe before a court martial, who ſhall refuſe to give evidence, ſhall be puniſhed for ſuch refuſal, at the diſcretion of ſuch court martial; the oath to be adminiſtered in the following forms, *viz.*

*You ſhall ſwear the evidence you ſhall give, in the caſe now in hearing, ſhall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* - - - So HELP YOU, GOD.

*Article* LV. Every officer commanding a regiment, or company, ſhall, upon notice given to him by the commiſſary of the muſters, or from one of his deputies, aſſemble the regiment, or company, under his command, in the next convenient place for their being muſtered.

*Article* LVI. Every colonel, or other field officer, or officer, commanding any corps to which there is no field officer, and actually reſiding with it, may give furlows to non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, in ſuch numbers, and for ſo long a time, as he ſhall judge to be moſt conſiſtent with the good of the ſervice; but no non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall, by leave of his captain or inferior officer, commanding the company (his field officer not being preſent) be abſent above twenty days in ſix months; nor ſhall more than two private men be abſent at the the ſame time from their company, except when ſome extraordinary occaſion ſhall require it, of which occaſion the field officers, preſent with, and commanding the regiment, or independent corps, is to be judge.

*Article* LVII. At every muſter the commanding officer of each regiment or company, then preſent, ſhall give to the commiſſary of muſters certificates ſigned by himſelf, ſignifying how long ſuch officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and ſoldiers, who ſhall not appear at the ſaid muſter, have been abſent, and the reaſon of their abſence, which reaſon, and the time of abſence, ſhall be inſerted in the muſter rolls, oppoſite to the reſpective names of ſuch abſentees; the ſaid certificate, together with the muſter roll, be by the ſaid commiſſary tranſmitted to the commanding officer of the provincial forces, and by him to the committee of ſafety, appointed by this convention, within twenty days next after ſuch muſter being taken; on failure whereof the commiſſary, ſo offending, ſhall be diſcharged from the ſervice.

*Article* LVIII. Every officer who ſhall be convicted before a general court martial of having ſigned a falſe certificate, relating to the abſence of either officers, or non-commiſſioned officers, or private ſoldiers, ſhall be caſhiered.

*Article* LIX. Every officer who ſhall knowingly make a falſe muſter of man or horſe, and every officer, or commiſſary, who ſhall willingly ſign, direct, or allow the ſigning of the muſter rolls, wherein ſuch falſe muſter is contained, ſhall, upon proof made thereof by two witneſſes, before a general court martial, be caſhiered, and moreover forfeit all ſuch pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for ſuch offence.

*Article* LX. Any commiſſary who ſhall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the muſtering any regiment or company, on the ſigning the muſter rolls, ſhall be diſplaced from his office, and forfeit and pay as in the preceding article.

*Article* LXI. Any officer who ſhall preſume to muſter any perſon as a ſoldier, who is at other times accuſtomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a ſoldier, ſhall be deemed guilty of having made a falſe muſter, and ſhall ſuffer accordingly.

*Article* LXII. Every officer who ſhall knowingly make a falſe return to the commander in chief of the provincial forces, or to any of his ſuperior officers, authorized to call for ſuch returns of the ſtate of the regiment, company, or garriſon, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, or other ſtores, thereunto belonging, ſhall by a court martial be caſhiered.

*Article* LXIII. The commanding officer of every regiment or other corps, or of any garriſon in the ſervice aforeſaid, ſhall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of the ſaid forces, an exact return of the ſtate of the regiment, troop, or other corps, or of any garriſon under his command, ſpecifying the names of the officers not then reſiding at their poſts, and the reaſon for, and time of their abſence. Whoever ſhall be convicted of having, through neglect or deſign, omitted the ſending ſuch returns, ſhall be puniſhed, according to the nature of their offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

*Article* LXIV. No ſuttler ſhall be permitted to ſell any kind of liquor or victuals, or to keep their houſes or ſhops open for the entertainment of ſoldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating the REVEILLES, or upon Sundays during divine ſervice or ſermon, on the penalty of being diſmiſſed from all future ſuttling.

*Article* LXV. All officers commanding in the camp, or in any forts, barracks, or garriſons, are hereby required to ſee that the perſons permitted to ſuttle ſhall ſupply the ſoldiers with good and wholeſome proviſions at a reaſonable price, as they ſhall be anſwerable for their neglect.

*Article* LXVI. No officer commanding in any camp, garriſon, fort, or barracks, ſhall either themſelves exact exorbitant prices for houſes or ſtalls lett out to ſuttlers, or ſhall connive at the like exactions in others, or lay any duty or impoſition upon, or be intereſted in, the ſale of ſuch victuals, liquors, or other neceſſaries of life, which are brought into the camp, garriſon, fort, or barracks, for the uſe of the ſoldiers, on the penalty of being diſcharged from the ſervice.

*Article* LXVII. That the commanders in chief, for the time being, ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any of the puniſhments ordered to be inflicted for any of the offences mentioned in any of the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforeſaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned or have his puniſhment mitigated by the colonel, or officer commanding the regiment.

*Article* LXVIII. When any commiſſioned officer ſhall happen to die or be killed, in the ſervice of this colony, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty, in his abſence, ſhall immediately ſecure all his effects or equipage then in camp or quarters, and ſhall, before the next regimental court martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith tranſmit the ſame to the office of the ſecretary of the committee of ſafety, to the end that his executors may, after payment of his debts, in quarter and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their uſe.

*Article* LXIX. When any non-commiſſioned officer, or private ſoldier, ſhall happen to die or be killed, in the ſervice of this colony, the then commanding officer of the company ſhall, in the preſence of two other commiſſioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies poſſeſſed of, and tranſmit the ſame, as in the caſe above provided for, in order that the ſame may be ſecured for, and paid to their reſpective repreſentatives.

*Article* LXX. No chaplain who is commiſſioned to a regiment, company, or garriſon, ſhall abſent himſelf from the ſaid regiment, company, or garriſon (excepting in caſes of ſickneſs, or leave of abſence) upon pain of being brought to a court martial, and puniſhed as their judgment, and the circumſtances of the offence may require.

*Article* LXXI. Whatever chaplain to a regiment, or garriſon, ſhall be guilty of drunkenneſs, or of other ſcandalous, or vicious behaviour, derogating from the ſacred character with which he is inveſted, ſhall, upon due proofs, before a court martial, be diſcharged from his office. very just

*Article* LXXII. No ſentence of a court martial, whereby the pains of death are to be inflicted on any offender, ſhall be carried into execution till the ſame hath been approved of by the committee of ſafety, and ſuch approbation certified to the commander in chief.

LXXIII. The foregoing rules and regulations ſhall be publicly read at the head of each regiment once in three months, by order of the colonel or commander in chief of ſuch regiment, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be paid by ſuch colonel or commander for every neglect. AUGUST 21, 1775.

Read a third time, paſſed unanimouſly, and publiſhed by order of the convention. ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, preſident.
JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the convention.

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## WILLIAMSBURG.

THE following articles are extracted from the ORDINANCE for raiſing and embodying a ſufficient force for the defence and protection of this colony.

*Be it therefore ordained, by the delegates and repreſentatives of the ſeveral counties and corporations within the colony and dominion of Virginia, now aſſembled in general convention, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the ſame,* that there ſhall be forthwith raiſed, and taken into the pay of this colony, from the time of their enliſtment, two regiments compleat, to conſiſt of one thouſand and twenty privates, rank and file; five hundred and forty four of whom to be the firſt regiment, under the command of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major, eight captains, ſixteen lieutenants, eight enſigns, twenty four ſerjeants, eight drummers, and eight fifers; and the ſecond regiment to conſiſt of four hundred and ſeventy ſix, under the command of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, ſeven captains, fourteen lieutenants, ſeven enſigns, twenty one ſerjeants, ſeven drummers, and ſeven fifers; to each of which regiments there ſhall be allowed a chaplain, a paymaſter (who is alſo to act as muſtermaſter) an adjutant, quarter-maſter, one ſurgeon, two ſurgeons mates, and a ſerjeant-major.

And for ſettling the pay of the officers and ſoldiers to be appointed and levied as before directed, the ſame is declared to be as followeth, to wit: To a colonel, twenty five ſhillings per day; lieutenant-colonels, twelve ſhillings and ſix pence; to a major, ten ſhillings; a captain, ſix ſhillings; a lieutenant, four ſhillings; an enſign, three ſhillings; chaplain, ten ſhillings; an adjutant, holding no other office, ſix ſhillings, if in other office, three ſhillings; to a quarter-maſter, holding or not holding any other office, the ſame as to an adjutant; to a ſerjeant-major, to be appointed from amongſt the moſt expert ſerjeants, by the commanding officer of the regiment, two ſhillings and ſix pence; to a ſerjeant, two ſhillings; a corporal, drummer, and fifer, each one ſhilling and eight pence; to each private ſoldier, one ſhilling and four pence; to a ſurgeon, ten ſhillings; and to a ſurgeon's mate, five ſhillings per day.

We hear from Iſle of Wight that a *certain* Anthony Warwick, being lately ſummoned to appear before the committee of Nanſemond county, on a ſuſpicion of having violated the aſſociation, in a letter addreſſed to that committee, declared he would not appear without a promiſe of their protection from the people of Iſle of Wight county, and in the ſaid letter abuſed them in the moſt ſcurrilous manner; ſome worthy gentlemen of Nanſemond immediately gave information thereof to the injured people. Upon which a number of reſpectable inhabitants of Iſle of Wight aſſembled, and ſeized the ſaid Anthony Warwick (he being in the neighbourhood) and conveyed him to Smithfield, where they detained him ſome time, in order that a committee might determine in what manner he ought to be dealt with; but a ſufficient number of members not attending, and the ſaid Warwick not giving any ſatisfactory reaſon for his illiberal abuſe, the populace very deliberately led him to the ſtocks, and having prepared him for the purpoſe, gave him a faſhionable ſuit of *tar and feathers*, being the moſt proper badge of diſtinction for men of his complexion. They then mounted him on his horſe, and drove him out of town, through a ſhower of eggs, the ſmell of which, our correſpondent informs us, ſeemed to have a material effect upon the delicate conſtitution of this *motleyed* gentleman. At parting, the gentlemen gave Mr. Warwick a friendly piece of advice, which it is hoped he will obſerve, if only for the ſake of his *own* intereſt.

Extract of a letter from *Cambridge*, dated *July* 31.

*"Laſt Friday we were informed by our out-centries at the foot of Bunker's Hill, that the enemy had cut down ſeveral large trees, and were buſy all night in throwing up a line and abbatis in front of it. In the evening orders were given to the York county rifle company to march down to our advanced poſt on Charleſtown neck, to endeavour to ſurround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off ſome priſoners, from whom we expected to learn the enemy's deſign, in throwing up the abbatis on the neck. The rifle company divided, and executed their plan in the following manner: Captain Dowdle, with 39 men, filed off to the right of Bunker's Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear of the enemy's centries, without being diſcovered. The other diviſion of 40 men, under lieutenant Miller, were equally ſucceſsful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the diviſion on the right, when a party of regulars came down the Hill to relieve their guard, and croſſed our rifle men under captain Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our rifle men before they ſaw them, and immediately fired. The rifle men returned the ſalute, killed ſeveral, and brought off two priſoners and their muſkets, with the loſs of corporal Creuſe, who is ſuppoſed to be killed, as he has not been heard of ſince the affair.*

*In return for this, the enemy alarmed us laſt night in their turn. At one o'clock this morning a heavy firing of ſmall arms and cannon occaſioned our drums to beat to arms; the army was immediately ordered under arms to their poſts. The firing continued in three different quarters, Roxbury, Sewell's Point at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced poſts on Charleſtown neck. Some hours elapſed before we knew the deſign of the enemy, which was this: We had ſurrounded ſome of their out-guard the night before, which induced them to ſerve our centries in like manner. They ſent two flat bottomed boats to Sewell's Point to attack our redoubt there; ſallied out at Roxbury, and ſet fire to the George Tavern, our advanced guard-houſe. Our people attacked, beat them, and took one priſoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat bottomed boats, after an uſeleſs fire of many hours, retired. The piquet guard of the enemy on Charleſtown neck attacked and drove in our advanced guard of ſixty, who, being reinforced by general Lee's order, recovered their ground, and beat off the enemy, killed ſeveral, and brought off ſeven muſkets, without loſing a man, although our men engaged them under their guns, within point blank ſhot of their lines. We are juſt informed that 250 of the Marblehead ſailors have formed on Plowed Hill, near Bunker's, and have drove in all the out guards of the enemy. The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We ſhall harraſs them continually, and for this reaſon want the aid of the rifle men; only one company as yet come in."*

A gentleman from the American camp, a few days ago, ſays: Laſt Wedneſday ſome rifle men, on Charleſtown ſide, ſhot an officer of note in the miniſterial ſervice, ſuppoſed to be major Small or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ſhip in Charleſtown ferry, at the diſtance of ~~full half a mile~~; that general Gage had lately ſent armed ſchooners to Machias, or to ſome place near it, with caſh to buy live ſtock, and gave orders to take the ſtock by force, if the inhabitants would not ſell it, which they did refuſe, when the ſchooners people attempted to take off the ſtock; upon which the inhabitants roſe, made all the men priſoners, ſeized on the ſchooners and caſh, and ſhared about 5l. ſterling a man. —not so far

*Extract of a letter from* CAMBRIDGE, *dated* Auguſt 5.

"Since I wrote you laſt, our troops have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, in all of which we have had the better of them. We have burnt the light houſe twice; the laſt time major Tupper with three hundred men went down to effect it; he found the party there had repaired the building, and lighted it the night before. The party conſiſted of about fifty marines and tories, a maſter carpenter from New York among the latter. Our people were fired on by the party on the iſland before they landed; however they landed, and finally carried the iſland, took what was valuable, burnt the building, killed the lieutenant, who commanded, and eight others, and took the reſt priſoners, and alſo burnt one ſloop and one ſchooner, and got off with the loſs of one man killed, one wounded dangerouſly, and one boat loſt. Since the riflemen arrived they have killed ſix or eight officers of diſtinction on the lines of Charleſtown; a ſon of lord Holland is alſo dangerouſly wounded. We have the names of the officers in camp, but have not them by me in memory ſo as to give them to you. Laſt Sunday evening the enemy ſallied from the neck on our out centries, drove them back to our main guard without the George tavern, and before our main guard turned out and reached them ſet fire to the George, which was burnt down; but our men from the main guard ſoon drove them back quite into their lines, killed one officer and ſeveral men, without one of ours killed or wounded. For ſome days paſt general Gage has been permitting the people to come out of Boſton, ſtripped of every thing, and what they call a pocket ſerjeant to ſearch every perſon's pocket, that no one carries with him or her more than five pounds. The inhabitants are extremely diſtreſſed, and the troops almoſt as much. Almoſt all their wounded at Bunker's Hill and elſewhere are dead, and all the provincials, who were priſoners with them, are dead. They ſay our balls were poiſoned, but the bad proviſion and the ſcurvy, which prevail among them, is a more probable and charitable way of accounting for the death of the wounded. Certainly there never was any poiſoned balls uſed. Some of their officers are ſtill very angry, talk high and big, but the more ſenſible men among them are diſpirited, and ſay that it is in vain to attempt to do any thing, for if they ſhould attempt our lines, ſucceſs is uncertain; and ſhould they ſucceed, the enemy will rally again on the next hills, and increaſe in number and in rage, and will harraſs them to death, and thoſe that may happen to ſurvive the conflict at the lines; that they cannot do as in Europe, fight one or two battles in a ſeaſon, and then lie ſtill and quiet, and refreſh on good proviſions, forage, &c. and get recruited from the neighbourhood; here they cannot be ſuccoured in the courſe of months.

The troops are univerſally diſheartened; both officers and men heartily curſing Mr Gage and the tories; and not one of the latter dare be ſeen among them. It has been ſeriouſly talked of to plunder the town of Boſton, and deſert it. If they are not ſoon recruited, I ſhall not be diſappointed at the ſight. Eight or ten of their men have lately deſerted to us, and ſay hundreds will do the ſame the firſt opportunity. By deſerters, inhabitants of Boſton, &c. it is agreed that the enemy have not ſo many men now as at the firſt of April. Their loſſes killed and wounded have been great, and by ſickneſs greater ſtill. Thoſe troops who have been here three or four years have not been ſo ſickly, but thoſe who have come lately have been very ſickly indeed, and now remain ſo. I believe that moſt of them will be ſwept off by ſickneſs if we lie ſtill, and only look on, and keep them from freſh proviſions, &c."

A letter from Cambridge, dated Auguſt 3, ſays: "Laſt Monday morning about 800 men went from Roxbury to the ſpot where the light-houſe lately ſtood, where they found 40 of the enemy, 28 ſoldiers, and 12 tory carpenters and labourers, who were ſent from Boſton to erect a building for fixing up lights. Our people, before they ſurrendered, killed 4 of them (among whom, it is ſaid, was a lieutenant) and took the reſt priſoners, being 24 regulars, and the 12 workmen, with the loſs of one man on our ſide. The ſame day the whole number were brought to Head Quarters in this town, and the day following ſent to Worceſter."

Some time ago the ſon of a principal gentleman near Boſton was baptiſed by the name of George Waſhington.

*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 12, We hear from Cambridge that captains Percival and Sabine of the marines, Johnſon of the Royal Iriſh, Lemoin of the train, and a number of privates of the miniſterial troops, in all about ſixty, were killed laſt week; also a captain mortally wounded, who is a ſon of lord Chedworth's.

It is ſaid the regulars are about diſmantling caſtle William, near Boſton.

*It is ſaid that 160 of the regulars fell in the late ſkirmiſhes near Boſton, and that eight only of our men were killed.*

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CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the ſubſcriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which ſhall be done in the beſt manner. Thoſe gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my beſt endeavours to ſatisfy them. I alſo have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neateſt manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Thoſe perſons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING muſt be punctual in payment, as I ſhall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

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STRAYED or ſtolen, about a week ſince, from *Williamſburg*, a bay horſe, with ſome white on his forehead, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old; he paces ſlow, trots and gallops well, is in tolerable good order, and remarkably ſlim; the hair on his wethers is worn off about two inches ſquare. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Robert Jackſon*, in *Williamſburg*, Mr. *Diones Leſter*, at *James Town*, captain *Charles Judkins*, in *Surry*, or to the printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. 1

BENJAMIN HARRISS.

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STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *James City* county, a white horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, and paces; he has ſome marks of the chair harneſs on his breaſt. His brand, if any, is not remembered. I ſuſpect he will make for *Caroline*, as he was raiſed in that county. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me, or give ſuch intelligence as I may get him again, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

tf JOEL CHILDERS.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A PERSON capable of teaching the LATIN and GREEK languages. Enquire of the printer of this paper.

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RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 9, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will alſo pay what debts we owe.

THOMAS REID.

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STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, in *June* laſt, a ſmall grey horſe, with a ſwitch tail, branded on the *near* buttock (as well as I recollect) ·.· is very well made, about 9 years old, has a ſmall dent in his right hip, which is not plain when ſtanding, but very apparent when pacing, which is very ſlow. Twenty ſhillings will be given to any perſon that will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy*, in *Williamſburg*, or to me, in *Peterſburg*.

3 WILLIAM HILL.

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PURSUANT to a reſolve of the convention, we hereby give notice, that all the transfer, and other tobacco, remaining in *Morton*'s warehouſe, in *King George*, over one year, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on *Monday* the 29th inſtant (*Auguſt*) at the ſaid warehouſe.

W. BRUCE,
W. CHADWELL, } inſpectors.

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BY order of the convention, held at *Richmond July* 29, 1775, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at *Bollingbrook* warehouſe, on *Wedneſday* the 30th inſtant (*Auguſt*) by the inſpectors all transfer, and other tobacco, which may be lying one year in the ſaid warehouſe.

Va. Gaz. no. 485, Aug. 24, 1775
l. 2.

## POETS CORNER.

### On SOLITUDE.

HAPPY the man whom Heav'n ordains
To tune the ſlender oaten reed,
And on his own paternal plains
A flock to feed.

He ne'er, by wild ambition led,
Sweats in the duſty fields of war,
Nor ſeeks the paths of fame to tread,
Which dang'rous are.

But under ſome green tree reclin'd,
Cloſe by a fountain's flow'ry ſide,
To carve upon the tender rind,
Is all his pride.

Sweet ROSALINDA's pleaſing name
On ev'ry neighb'ring tree is found,
And with ſweet ROSALINDA's fame
The woods reſound.

Bleſt, that in innocence and love,
Eſtrang'd to envy, care, and ſtrife,
With ſolid pleaſures can improve
Each hour of life.

May this propitious lot be mine;
Retir'd thus I'd ſpend my days;
So ſhall my ſongs, ye pow'rs divine,
Your bounty praiſe.

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*To be* SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Monday *the 11th of* September,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, on *Butterwood* creek, *Dinwiddie* county, containing upwards of 1500 acres. There are three plantations on the ſaid land, and arable ground ſufficient to work 15 or more hands, which is now in good order for cropping. On one of the plantations there is a very commodious dwellinghouſe, and all other convenient outhouſes, well ſuited for the reſidence of any gentleman, with good apple and peach orchards. It will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. One third of the money to be paid on the day of ſale, one third in *September*, 1776, and the other third in *September*, 1777. The ſaid land is the property of Mr. *William Glaſcock*, and will be ſold by his attorney. 2 JAMES OLD.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 17, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that ſhe intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on *Friday* the 25th inſtant, for young ladies; ſhe therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herſelf ſhe ſhall be able to give entire ſatiſfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are *Friday* and *Saturday*. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The ſchool will be kept at Mrs *Blovet Paſteur's*.

We are now engaged in a War-Dance

SARAH HALLAM.

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HANOVER town, *Auguſt* 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderſon*, junior, my attorney during my abſence. All perſons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by ſettling their accounts with me as ſoon as poſſible. 2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

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TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, appears to be about 10 years old, ſome ſaddle ſpots, has a ſmall white ſpot behind each ear, and a remarkable long bunch of hair growing under her belly, branded on the near buttock K, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. • JOHN ALMAND.

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TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, 2 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, the near hind foot white, docked and branded on the near buttock, but cannot tell what. Appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

• THOMAS BLANKS.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if ſecured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been ſeen going towards *North Carolina*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

⁂ Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

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STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.

THOMAS SCOTT.

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STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

ROBERT BROOKE.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *James City*, a ſhort, thick ſtrong limb'd, *Virginia* born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a baſhful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the reſt of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

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*To be* SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Tueſday *in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Pittſylvania*, on *Banniſter* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly conſiſting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working ſix hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joſeph Roberts*, who reſides near the premiſes, will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing. Extenſive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved ſecurity

8 NATHANIEL POPE.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* laſt, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, ſly look, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders; his back is much ſcarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and paſs for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow ſhirt, *Virginia* cloth ſhort breeches, and an old bearſkin jacket. When he looks at a perſon his face appears ſomewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that ſhall ſecure the ſaid runaway, and give me [illegible] thereof, and if brought to me all reaſonable charges

3 CLEMENT PARKER.

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MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable ſcar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is ſlow of ſpeech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to paſs to *South Carolina* by getting a forged paſs. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any perſon that will ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him, beſides what the law allows. He is ſuppoſed to be with a negro woman belonging to the eſtate of *James Bathurſt*, deceaſed, named *Hannah*, who is now run away alſo.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

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TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a red and white ſteer, about 2 years old, and marked with a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 4s. SAMUEL THORNBERRY.

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COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, oznabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. 5 JOHN COX, gaoler.

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TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Deep* creek, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſnip on her noſe, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock †, with a ſtroke under it. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

JOHN MAYO.

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TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded with A on his near ſhoulder, and W on his near buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 5s.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

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THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Robertſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

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THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

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CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtatue, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

⁂ He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

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THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Banniſter*'s mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Tayloe*, is gone off with them.

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A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

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RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet [illegible] inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenan*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. WILLIAM DAVIS.

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RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

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TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

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*To be* RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5

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*For* SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

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FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtook of any below the great mountains. (tf 1)

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FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.